

For knowing how to
Advertise to profit
Consult the patrons of
The Evening Bulletin

EVENING BULLETIN

The oldest and best.
Reliable and newsworthy.
Uniformly leads. The
Evening Bulletin does

VOL. V. No. 858.

HONOLULU, H. I., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

That Tired Feeling AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**. The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

In my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, IN SMALL, GLASS PHIALS.

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for the Republic of Hawaii.

H. L. GEAR, G. D. GEAR,
211 Sansome St., S. F. 210 King St., H. I.

GEAR & GEAR LAWYERS.

San Francisco and Honolulu

Having offices in San Francisco and Honolulu we are prepared to attend promptly to all matters entrusted to us in either of said places.

HAWAIIAN Mercantile Agency

210 King street.

Difficult Collections a Specialty

GEORGE D. GEAR,

LAWYER.

Corner of King and Bethel Streets,
Second Floor.

William A. Henshall,

Attorney at Law

113 Kaahumanu Street. Tele. 663.

CHARLES F. PETERSON,

Attorney at Law and
Notary Public.

Kaahumanu Street.

W. S. EDINGS,

Counsellor at Law.

Corner Bethel and King Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

A. C. WALL, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.

New Love's Building, Fort Street.

TELEPHONE 434.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

HILO, HAWAII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT

What Minister Cooper Tells the Legisla-
ture About Schools.

Claims That the Necessity for Select Schools
Continues—Lahainaluna Seminary
and the Reform School.

The report of the Minister of Public Instruction is too long and deals with too many important subjects to be dealt with in a single newspaper article; hence a beginning will be made by giving a condensation of the Minister's recommendations only, leaving other matters, such as the sub-report of the Inspector-General, to be dealt with later.

Minister Cooper says the placing of the public schools under the direction of an Executive Department has been wise, there being more intimate relations between the Executive and the Department, thereby rendering the policy of the Executive to the schools more easily carried out.

The Minister tells the Legislature something that the public was not aware of when he says that it has been somewhat difficult to find competent persons who were willing to give the necessary time for the successful conduct of the affairs of the department without pay, and congratulates the Department in being able to secure the assistance of the ladies and gentlemen who now hold the office of Commissioners and that harmony both in regard to general policy and execution of details prevails among them.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

One of the most important of the new features of the late biennial period has been the classification of teachers. So far this has only been completed as to principals, the basis being: first the grade of certificate, secondly the term of service, and lastly the class of school taught or presided over. The classification of assistants has been nearly completed on a basis depending on the grade of certificate and length of service.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS.

As already outlined in this paper the Minister advocates the doing away of School Agents throughout the islands and the appointment of deputy inspectors for each island, the inspector for Maui to have charge of the schools on Lanai and Molokai and the Inspector-General to take Kauai as well as Oahu, thus doing away with the deputy in Honolulu. While in one place the Minister says this will make a saving almost sufficient to pay the new inspectors, in another he says this will necessitate additional clerical aid in the general office, leading possibly to the appointment of an assistant secretary. Nothing is said concerning the increase of pay asked for by the Secretary in the salary bill.

The following buildings have been erected and paid for out of the appropriation of 1896, nearly all of which has been spent:

Kaakopua school 4 room	\$4,338 17
Maemae " 3 "	3,036 85
Practise " 2 "	2,384 00
Kahuku " 1 "	984 25
Ewa teacher's cottage...	449 00
Kahuku " " "	546 35

Schilling's Best baking powder is only a little better than 2 or 3 others; but Schilling's Best tea is twice as good as usual tea.

In either case your grocer returns your money if you'd rather have some other.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

ISLAND OF HAWAII:

Honolulu school 2 room	\$1,972 55
Holualoa " 2 "	1,361 20
Honokaa " 3 "	2,831 05
Olaa " 1 "	599 00
Alaa " 1 "	1,062 19
Papaikou " 3 "	2,651 56
Pepesee " 1 "	400 00
Hilea teacher's cottage...	287 52
Papaikou " " "	608 00
Puna " " "	797 00

ISLAND OF MAUI:

Kealahou school 1 room	\$ 958 00
Ulupalakua teacher's cottage.....	500 00

ISLAND OF KAUAI:

Makaweli school 2 room	\$1,997 98
Wainiha " 1 "	740 50
Makaweli teacher's cottage.....	549 00
Wainiha teacher's cottage.....	495 00

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI:

Kalaupapa teacher's cottage.....	\$ 615 00
----------------------------------	-----------

The recommendations for new buildings for the department for this period are already familiar to readers of the BULLETIN.

SELECT SCHOOLS.

Minister Cooper says the necessity for this class of schools still continues, and advances what he terms a strong argument for this proposition that the people demand opportunities of this kind, as shown by the large increase of patronage for this class of schools and the demand for further accommodations.

The department proposes to establish mixed schools of a sufficiently advanced curriculum to give full opportunities to all classes to receive education equal to their abilities. It is the policy of the department to offer suitable education to all classes who are required to attend the public schools. The Minister claims that the abolition of the select schools would have the effect of turning a large majority of the pupils now attending those schools to the private schools, a result most unfortunate, as the opportunities for progress in schools conducted by the department should be fully equal to those of private institutions.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The work of the Normal School is said by the Minister to be beneficial in many ways. The graduating class in the elementary course this year obtained positions immediately, and it is hoped that this school will be able to supply all the teachers needed in the country without importing from abroad. Fifty pupils were enrolled in 1897, an increase of 29 over 1896.

HONOLULU HIGH SCHOOL.

It is the aim of the department to increase the scope of this school until it is on a footing with similar schools in the United States. Special attention will be given to instruction in language, literature, mathematics, science, drawing, music and civics. The language course, besides English, requires instruction in either Latin, French or German at the election of the pupil. The science course covers practical instruction in physical geography, geology, elementary physics and chemistry.

LAHAINALUNA SEMINARY.

It is recommended this institution be continued under a separate appropriation, its scope enlarged and a greater revenue from the estate of the school obtained to go to the support of the school instead of into Government realizations.

HONOLULU NIGHT SCHOOL.

So far these schools have only received male scholars, principally Chinese and Japanese, who attend for the purpose of acquiring the English language, and Hawaiians and Portuguese. A class for girls is in contemplation.

LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

Strong Plea from Japanese Against
the High Duty on Sake.

Senate Puts Through Post Office Items—The
Inquests Bill is Amended by
the House.

THE SENATE.

After the usual preliminaries in the Senate this morning Senator Brown introduced a petition from Japanese merchants, representing not alone their own persons and firms but a large majority of their countrymen, to the effect:

That the law known as Act 79 of the Session Laws of 1896 has an oppressive effect upon the Japanese in so far as the same provides for an increase in the import duties of sake. This import duty was raised from 15 cents to one dollar per gallon, which latter is almost prohibitive.

The amount of sake consumed by Japanese field laborers is about one pint per day, for such who use the beverage at all, the price per gallon under the former tariff being about 68 cents to the consumer or 8½ cents a day. The entrance duty raises the cost of the article which in a certain aspect is almost a sustenance to the Japanese, just as beer and wine is to Europeans and Americans, to the rate of 27 cents per day average consumption, which per month makes the sum of \$7.20, as against \$2.55 under the former law.

Considering the fact that those who mainly use the article are paid \$12.50 per month and have to find themselves in food, it is obvious that a deduction of \$7.20 per month is a serious matter to them. The statistics show that actual intemperance among the laborers does not exist, and therefore the deprivation of an article which to them is almost a necessity, works a hardship and is unjust as well.

The reduction of the revenue to the government through this prohibitive tariff, while perhaps no good ground for argument against it, amounts to \$26,600 per annum.

In conclusion the petitioners asserts that the sake imported here is absolutely free from deleterious substances and they therefore ask that the law be amended so as to make it more fair to the Japanese.

On motion the petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A communication was received from the House stating that House Bill No. 1 had passed third reading.

The Committee on Public Lands reported on certain items in Senate Bill 3.

Senator Rice from the Printing Committee reported Senate Bill 14, to exempt Y. M. C. A. and Sailors' Home property from taxation, printed and ready for distribution. Senate Bill No. 3 was taken up

and the items under the Department of Interior passed as recommended by the Committee.

On motion of Senator Brown the following items were inserted in this bill:

Woodlawn Dairy Co., value of live stock killed by order of Board of Health on account of tuberculosis, \$7665. Honolulu Dairy Company, do, \$2330. Both items were referred to a special committee to be announced hereafter.

Senator McCandless from the Special Committee on the Postal Bureau in connection with Senate Acts 4 and 5 reported in favor of passing the items as in the bills. The report was adopted, which carried the items.

House Bill No. 1 passed first reading.

At 11 a.m. the Senate adjourned.

There was a noticeable "lull after the storm" in the early House proceedings this morning. No answers to questions or resolutions were presented. There were no blazing attacks on every thing with a head. Radicals and conservatives dwelt together at last in peace.

Mr. Cooper was granted further time in which to answer questions propounded by Mr. Kaeo concerning non-voters in Government employ.

House bill 13, relating to coroners' inquests, came up on third reading. As it stood the bill was sweeping, requiring coroners' investigations in all cases of sudden death. This was an idea of Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. Smith moved in amendment to make the law apply only to cases of suspicious circumstances, at the discretion of the Coroner. This passed. The bill then passed unanimously.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Pogue presented a majority report of the Finance Committee on the resolution of Mr. Achi, the mileage of members be computed from their homes, recommending that same pass. Signed W. F. Pogue and A. V. Gear. J. D. Paris signed a minority report in favor of computing from the districts electing members.

The majority report passed.

Mr. Achi to Minister of Finance Damon:

"Is it true that by the annexation treaty the U. S. Government agrees to assume \$4,000,000 of the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii?"

"In your statement of Dec. 31, 1897, the indebtedness of the Government amounted to \$4,390,146.65.

"Will you state how the amount of \$390,146.65 is to be settled in the case that annexation shall be ratified by the Senate of the United States at this session?"

House bill 4, relating to deputy sheriffs, with amendments proposed, passed second reading.

House bill 7, assault and battery, passed second reading.

The wide tires bill from the Senate came up on first reading, passed and was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

House bill 24, encouragement of coffee and ramie, came up on second reading. It provides for exemption from taxation. The committee recommended that, as coffee planters were encouraged by good roads and in other ways, the bill be tabled.

Mr. Achi, the introducer of the bill, spoke at length for it. He had been urged by coffee planters to bring it in.

At 11:50, recess to 1:30.

New Non-Com. Officers.

The following appointments have been announced in Company B, N. G. H.: E. T. Winant, to be sergeant; A. Frank Cooke, W. B. Scott, Wm. Kinslea and W. R. Riley to be corporals. All of these officers have received their warrants and stripes.

City Carriage Co., J. S. Andrade, manager. If you want a hack with good horse and careful driver ring up Telephone 113, corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Hack at all hours.

DIMES AND NICKELS GALORE

Minister Damon Authorized to Pro-
cure These Small Coins.

Action Taken on Act of the Legislature of
1892—San Francisco Mint Will
Supply the Coins.

In the Senate yesterday Minister Damon brought up the recommendation made by him in his biennial report that he be allowed to withdraw \$25,000 of the 25 cent pieces now in circulation and have them coined into dimes and nickels. In advocating this measure the Minister said the demand for small coins was incessant and increasing. The banks imported these small coins from time to time at a loss to themselves simply to oblige their customers. The needs of commerce demanded more small change and it was the duty of the government to provide it, especially as there was a handsome profit in the coining of nickels.

Senator Brown asked if a special act would not be better than inserting the item in the appropriation bill.

Mr. Damon said no. The necessary authority for the measure had already been granted by the Legislature of 1892, at which time the whole matter was gone into and correspondence had with the United States, in which that government had expressed its willingness to do the necessary coining at a very reasonable charge.

Senator Baldwin said he was in the Legislature of 1892 and was familiar with the matter. There was no doubt that there was a great scarcity of small change, and that which was imported soon found its way to the plantations.

Replying to a question Minister Damon said that \$125,000 in quarters had been originally coined. About \$90,000 was on hand now, more than was needed.

Senator McCandless objected to the using of any of the present coinage, as if it was recoined it would necessarily be at a loss. If small coins were necessary let the Legislature appropriate the money out and out and then let Mr. Damon go to the San Francisco market and purchase silver bullion with which to make the dimes. In this way \$25,000 in gold would procure \$60,000 in dimes, whereas to melt up the quarters would only realize the same value, less the cost of coining.

Minister Damon said he would be satisfied if the Legislature appropriated the money as suggested by Mr. McCandless and bought that \$15,000 would secure all that was needed in the way of dimes and nickels. He had merely suggested melting up the quarters because they were so plentiful.

The Senate agreed to Mr. McCandless' plan and the sum of \$15,000 was ordered inserted in the bill for the purpose by a unanimous vote.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



Continued on Eighth Page.